taluks and that its rate of equivalence was fixed at 4·4583 edangalies, calculating for the purpose a *Kotta* as being equal to 9 paras and $3\frac{5}{8}$ edangalies. He said that the above rate of equivalence was not adopted after correctly ascertaining the accurate cubical capacity of the real *Kotta* measure, nor was it based on the standard *Kotta* fixed by Government in G. O. No. 15436/R. 6634, dated the 13th September 1906, which was equal to 8 paras and $6\frac{1}{2}$ edangalies. The tax on the lands in Nanjinad due to the Sreepandaravagai and other institutions or persons had to be paid in paddy, and, in so paying the tax, the ryots would suffer great loss and hardship by the adoption of the standard measure prescribed. He, therefore, requested that the portion of the tax now being paid in kind be also converted into money at the commutation rate, that the actual capacity of the *Kotta* measure be correctly ascertained and fixed after a careful enquiry and that, till that was done, the introduction of the present *marakal* measure be postponed.

He also presented a memorial signed by several ryots of the taluks of Tovala and Agastiswaram, containing their grievances in the matter of the different measures adopted in the taluks.

Dewan's reply.—Noted for consideration.

8. The desirability of registering Poramboke and Puduval lands in the names of Pariahs for their occupation.

Mr. Kandan Kumaran (Member, Nominated) conveyed to the Government and the Dewan the thanks of his community for nominating for the first time one from the community as a member of the Assembly. He pointed out that members of his community were lying scattered in different parts of the State and that they lived like wild beasts, far from the haunts of men. They often cultivated *puduval* and other lands ; but when the time for registry came, they were not only deprived of the lands they cultivated but also of the value of the improvements thereon. He said that they used to occupy Sirkar lands and cultivate the same freely in the olden days, but that it had become impossible now. He therefore prayed that, in places where members of his community could be found, all available Sircar lands might be ordered to be registered in their names in convenient blocks, and that they might also be permitted to cultivate portions of reserved forests suitable for Kanni and Kumbhom cultivation with profit to themselves and to the Government and without detriment to the interests of forest conservancy.

Dewan's reply.—A report will be called for from the Dewan Peishkars on the Member's representations.

(2) Forest Revenue.

9. The desirability of allowing trees standing within and outside Forest Reserves to be cut down after realising the seigniorage value, and of issuing teak to the public from the minor depots at reduced tariff rates.

Mr. Ittoop Ittiachan (Member, Kunnatnad taluk) said that the present system of engaging contractors for working down timber from the forests was detrimental to the interests of both the Government and the public. As an instance in point, the tariff rate for Iruppul, one of the jungle-wood trees, was Rs. 11 per candy. The contractor had to be paid Chs. 13 per cubic foot or Rs. $7\frac{1}{4}$ per candy by way of *kolevila*. The net profit to the Government was therefore only Rs. $3\frac{3}{4}$ per candy, while the public would have to pay at least Rs. 16 per candy including the transport charges. If, on the other hand, the tree was disposed of after realising the seigniorage value, neither the Government nor the public would have to incur any needless loss. Till 1078, the Government had permitted the removal of Iruppul and other forest trees on payment of Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ per candy. But in 1079, the seigniorage rate was raised to Rs. 4 per candy and subsequently to As. 4 per cubic foot. The Forest Department had, however, never permitted the removal of such trees on payment of the above seigniorage rate as ordered by the Government. The Member added

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